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times, highly rhetorical. He has written a readable book, though hardly an original contribution to historical literature worthy of the place to which it has been assigned.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

MINOR NOTICES

Caesar: the Gallic War. With an English Translation by H. J. Edwards, C.B., Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse, Cambridge. [Loeb Classical Library.] (London, William Heinemann, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917, pp. xxii, 620, \$1.50.) This is another unit in that *Loeb Classical Library*, which is doing so much to contradict the assertion that the "dead" languages and their literature are no longer with us. Truth to tell, however, only a couple of decades ago a volume with the text of Caesar's *Commentaries* on one page and a tolerably literal translation on the other confronting the first, the whole served up as an honest book and not as a subterranean "trot", would have produced wrath among the schoolmasters; even now it may excite the doubts of the timorous. To all however who really desire that the cause of the classics should not be lost it becomes a most valuable re-enforcement. The interests of Latin studies are decidedly advanced when a good translation of Caesar is hailed as a guide and not as a bandit.

Mr. Edwards's translation of the eight books of the *Gallic War* has been well executed. It is very much superior as a piece of English, as well as being founded upon a considerably better text, to the old McDevitte and Bohn translation of ancient date in the familiar Bohn library. The language is smooth and easy, although sometimes possibly a little too diffuse to carry over the compact phrases of the Latin. The translation however compares very favorably with the recent version by T. Rice Holmes. I have not been able to compare it with the other modern attempt by F. P. Long.

The *Gallic War* constitutes a fairly self-interpreting narrative. Mr. Edwards provides very few notes and those of only one or two lines each. In an introduction and two appendixes, however, he undertakes to supply sufficient explanatory apparatus to make the story intelligible to the much beset "average reader". In frankness it must be said that this apparatus is less satisfactory than the translation. It is too brief to be always lucid, and Caesar is too great a man to have his genius summarized and disposed of in one and a half small pages. Furthermore the appendix on the Roman army, although containing a great amount of compact information, yet in the constant attempt at brevity sometimes commits itself to general statements which seem open to so many exceptions as to make them misleading to the uninitiated. One gets the impression that this apparatus was prepared rather out of a sense of duty than as an essential part of the volume.

On the other hand the maps, nine in number, are excellent, and some of them seem decidedly superior to the corresponding maps that are inserted in the ordinary "Caesar texts" in our high-schools.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

The Gradual Acceptance of the Copernican Theory of the Universe. By Dorothy Stimson, Ph.D. (New York, Baker and Taylor Company, 1917, pp. 147, \$1.25.) This intelligent and entertaining little study sketches the rise of the heliocentric theory, from the Greeks onward, as well as its advocacy by Copernicus and its vicissitudes down to our own day. That in so vast a field she has used but a part of the literature—she has missed even books so important as those of Pierre Duhem—goes without saying; but she has moused to excellent purpose and has handled her materials with insight and sound sense. That the volume is a thesis for the doctorate may perhaps be inferred from the "Ph.D." following the author's name, and the thanks in her preface show the book an outcome of the teaching of Professor Robinson at Columbia. It may be warmly commended to the American editors whose ready acceptance of the denial that theology has ever hampered science has of late made some of us rub our eyes.

There is of course in the work much that testifies to the author's immaturity; but what most tempts to censure is a carelessness in the minutiae of the scholar's work—in punctuation, in the spelling of foreign names, in the quoting and the abbreviation of titles, in the reading of proof—which (though some effort has clearly been given to these) shows a lack in the training fairly to be expected in the holder of so advanced a degree. "Copernician" is almost as frequent as "Copernican"; and a writer who is happily not yet "the late President White" will be puzzled by the ascription to him of a History of the "Welfare" of Science. But such slips, though not few, are slight flecks in so live a book. Its last forty pages are devoted to a bibliography and to translated extracts from Ptolemy, Copernicus, Bodin, and the Louvain professor Feyens.

G. L. B.

The Revival of the Conventual Life in the Church of England in the Nineteenth Century. By Ralph W. Sockman, M.A. (New York, the Author, 1917, pp. 230.) Mr. Sockman makes it clear in his preface that no field work in England was done for his sympathetic study of the revival of the conventual life in the Church of England in the nineteenth century—that all the research was done in the libraries of New York. This is evident again at several places in the book itself: for there is a complete absence of any local color when Mr. Sockman is describing the life of the conventual establishments in urban communities and in rural England that have come into existence since 1847. To some extent this lack of local description impairs the value of the book; for

it is difficult to realize to the full the mission which these conventual establishments assigned to themselves without some description of their environment, and the local conditions, urban or rural, that surrounded them. This much said, nothing but commendation remains for Mr. Sockman's interesting study of a comparatively new phase in the life and service of the Established Church in England. He has moved into a field that hitherto had had very little systematic tillage; and his work in this new ground has been singularly successful. His history of the thirty conventual establishments—all connected with the Church of England—that came into existence between 1847 and 1899 is an excellent piece of work. These establishments are likely to extend themselves or to be added to from time to time; for the war will almost certainly have its influence on the movement of which Mr. Sockman writes with so much sympathetic care. The second half of the book may thus, before long, come to need revision and addition. But the first half is so complete, so comprehensive, and so thoroughly well done, that it will long stand as a really serviceable contribution to English ecclesiastical history, and incidentally to the history of some aspects of English thought and social life from the Restoration to the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. The remarkable care with which Mr. Sockman has traced and described the various influences and forces working towards a revival of the conventual life, under sanction of the Established Church, obviously gives the book this permanent value. There is a bibliography of twenty pages but no index.

British Foreign Policy in Europe to the End of the 19th Century. A Rough Outline. By H. E. Egerton, M.A., Beit Professor of Colonial History and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. (London, Macmillan and Company, 1917, pp. x, 440, 6 sh.) If the people are not instructed in history as a result of the war, it will not be the fault of the scholars. At any rate the supply of manuals, larger or smaller, covering mainly recent history but some of them reaching back into a longer past, has been greatly multiplied in the last two years. Professor Egerton's book is among the shorter of these manuals, and it is addressed to the better informed among general readers. It must be judged not by what one should expect of a complete history of British foreign policy but by its avowed purpose. It is in the first place plainly stated in the preface to be a book "dealing with British foreign policy apart from a narrative of events". To this purpose the author keeps surprisingly close, with the result that those who are not familiar with the events, or who do not accompany their reading with a narrative history, will find much that is blind to them. The object of the book is to show the motives and purposes which have guided British foreign policy and to do so as nearly as possible in the words of the men who have had most influence in shaping the policy. It contains therefore numerous extracts, especially from the speeches and letters of statesmen and diplomats in

which they have urged or defended their ideas. The student and the teacher will find in this the greatest usefulness of the book. It is a chronological index to the sources where will be found the best and most authoritative statements of intention and motive made by the men who determined events in this field, and it gives to one's hand what we may conclude to be the most telling of these statements.

In the second place the object of the book is frankly a defense of British foreign policy. Professor Egerton is marshalling the evidence which shows "that the policy of the country on the whole has been singularly honest and straightforward" (p. 2). The book certainly gives that impression, and not by glozing over the bad spots. No real defense is attempted of the action of England in seizing the Danish fleet in 1807, or her part in bringing on the Crimean War, or in the settlement at its close, and the best that can be found to say for the Spanish war which began in 1739 is that "its real *raison d'être* was altogether rational, the expansion of British trade and shipping".

It may be added that such an interpretation of British foreign policy as we are here given would have been impossible fifteen years ago, because the revelation which has been made of Germany's plans of world empire throws back a light upon all that happened, at least since the beginning of the struggle with Louis XIV., which enables us now to see connections and consequences before obscure and changes the relative emphasis to be given to items in the code of international ethics.

Origins of the Triple Alliance. Three Lectures. By Archibald Cary Coolidge, Professor of History in Harvard University. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917, pp. vi, 236, \$1.25.) This volume is a development of the Barbour-Page Lectures for 1916 at the University of Virginia. Its outstanding merit is lucidity of presentation and in this respect the book, considering its small compass and the involved nature of its subject, is a model of exposition. Professor Coolidge divides it into three chapters, following the main episodes which marked the development of Bismarckian diplomacy from 1871 until 1882. The first sketches the state of international relations in 1871 and the beginnings of the League of the Three Emperors; a fine sense of dramatic values has led the author to conclude the chapter with the war-scare of 1875, which is the first presage of Bismarck's ultimate failure to transform the league into a solid alliance. The second chapter is devoted to the Eastern crises of 1876-1878. As might be expected Professor Coolidge's treatment of Balkan and Turkish affairs is the liveliest and most interesting portion of his work; upon it he lays particular emphasis, for it was in the Near East that the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria-Hungary became inexorably clear and that Bismarck's original dream of an alliance of empires was finally shattered. The third chapter shows us Bismarck compelled to choose between Russia and Austria, presents the reasons for the chancellor's preference for the latter power

as an ally, and describes his ultimate decision to substitute Italy for the former. For the most part the author does not depart widely from the generally accepted interpretation of events: he makes it clear that the combination of the three empires was Bismarck's real preference and that the Triple Alliance as finally formed was a *pis aller*; he is frank in recognizing that Bismarckian policy from 1876 to 1878 was a failure; to the rôle played by Andrassy he ascribes greater importance than historical writers have usually accorded.

We may regret that Professor Coolidge has chosen to make his style quite so severely pragmatic and that he has not given his personal opinions at greater length, especially in the case of the Balkan settlement of 1878. The ordinary student would also have been grateful for a list of authorities other than the few referred to in the sparse footnotes. The note on page 219 which gives the date of the publication of the text of the Triple Alliance as 1883 (instead of 1888) is obviously a misprint.

Devant l'Histoire: Causes connues et ignorées de la Guerre. Par Paul Giraud, Docteur en Droit. (Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1917, pp. xix, 263, 3 fr. 50.) The descriptive subtitle of this book is hardly accurate, for the author does not attempt to introduce any war-breeding factors which have not already received careful attention by many writers; and the major portion of his work is devoted merely to an analysis of the diplomatic negotiations which failed to prevent the conflict. His sources of information are restricted almost entirely to the official multi-colored documents issued by the governments of the warring nations, all of which have been dissected and analyzed many times. The manuscript was obviously prepared before the revelations furnished by the Russian trials of last spring and by the publication of the Kaiser's telegram of August 10, 1914, to President Wilson. M. Giraud's study is none the less an excellent example of careful and exact analysis and should not be regarded as superfluous. It is more scholarly in method than Beck's *The Evidence in the Case*, and more convenient for the general reader than the longer analyses contained in Headlam's *History of Twelve Days* and Stowell's *Diplomacy of the War*; at the same time it is more complete than the excellent but brief *Qui a voulu la Guerre?* of Durkheim and Denis. M. Giraud has also included a brief discussion of the German theory of *Einkreisung*, a criticism of the German claim to a place in the sun, and an illuminating collection of *dicta* illustrating the frame of mind characteristic of typical German rulers, warriors, publicists, and pastors. The conclusions reached are identical with those now generally held in this country. The author does not insist that the German government knew in advance the exact terms of the Austrian note of July 23, but he considers it certain that German diplomats were aware of its general character and therefore must stand responsible for the consequences. He believes that during the course of the crisis Ger-

many played a consistently hypocritical rôle, and that when Count Berchtold changed his tone on July 30 and declared his willingness again to take up conversations with Russia, Germany destroyed this last chance of a peaceful settlement by her utterly unjustifiable ultimatum to Russia.

The book is evidently issued as part of a campaign of patriotic education and may serve as a model to those American writers who are anxious that our nation shall know the truth about the war. The author's language, in his verdict of German guilt, is strong, but he takes care to give chapter and verse to support each of his conclusions.

England and the War (1914-1915). By André Chevrillon. With a Preface by Rudyard Kipling. (Garden City and New York, Doubleday, Page, and Company, 1917, pp. xxi, 250, \$1.60.) The war has been a revelation of England to the world and to herself, and of the world to England. For many years there has been a rather general feeling outside of England, and to a considerable extent within England as well, that there had taken place a decided decline of her national vigor and spirit, that she would be found very reluctant to enter upon a great war, and would be proved by a war to have become more or less degenerate. The Boer War, which was in some important ways a preparation for the present war, should have proved this belief unfounded, but England's military difficulties and military failures in that war obscured the evidence.

In a quite different direction, and unconsciously in this case, England was out of harmony with the world, or with the greater portion of the world. Without reasoning about it and without exhortation or resolution, she had gone some distance ahead of most other nations in the application of the standards of individual morality to national action. A great change had slowly come about in this respect in half a century, whose roots lie much farther back in the past. Because this change had been so gradually coming about it was not clearly understood either at home or abroad. Particularly did England fail to understand how far Germany had lagged behind herself. As M. Chevrillon says:

The war had found her in ignorance and apathy; she knew nothing but herself, she hated nobody; she did not even know she had enemies, hardly knew the full meaning of that word. . . . During the last ten years those who governed and represented England had done their best to preserve the peace; nay, had been inspired by purest pacifism. All their political activity had been directed towards the ideals of humanity, fraternity, and justice. Germany's long-accumulated hatred and envy burst out with such brutality, that England was at last awakened from her dream of idealism (p. 223).

England now knows the world, and she knows her own strength, and the world knows her.

It is the story of this awakening that M. Chevrillon tells. His book is not history in the technical sense. But it is the raw material of history and of the greatest value. It is the account of an eye-witness who watched the process under the best of conditions, with every facility given him, and with a keenness of insight equalled by few political observers. The French quickness of understanding and ability to put oneself in another's place come here to the advantage of the future historian. The theme of the book is really how an unprepared democracy gets itself ready to meet on equal terms a prepared autocracy, and it is doubtful if, in general or in detail, the description will ever be better done. The story of the discoveries and experiences which led up to conscription is especially significant and instructive and takes up half the book, but in other things also, the growth and power of public opinion, the reasons for England's slowness in getting under way, the doubtful and changing attitude of labor, the author is equally illuminating. The account closes with the end of the year 1915.

G. B. A.

Balfour, Viviani and Joffre: their Speeches and other Public Utterances in America, and those of Italian, Belgian, and Russian Commissioners during the Great War, with an Account of the Arrival of our Warships and Soldiers in England and France under Admiral Sims and General Pershing, April 21, 1917-July 4, 1917. By Francis W. Halsey. (New York and London, Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1917, pp. v, 369, \$1.50.) Mr. Halsey recites in chronological order the coming of these commissions and their speeches and doings in the United States and Canada, which are followed by a chapter on the arrival of the first American forces in England and France. There is no preface, so the purpose of the book—a record of events or merely a pleasant patriotic excursion—can be inferred only from the contents. The writer's sources are mainly the news columns of the daily papers together with some references to the *Congressional Record* and Canadian Parliamentary Reports.

Newspaper "clippings", it would seem, should hardly be given unedited to posterity. They could not include, in this case, much that was of importance concerning these visits; hence the record is neither complete nor accurate. We read, however, "The distinguished visitors were offered lemonade in tin cups and buttermilk in sanitary paper cups" (p. 145) and "As the crowd passed the Equitable Building someone sent down a shower of paper that looked like confetti" (p. 237). Such trivialities prevent the reader from appreciating properly the Italian appeal for coal or the Russian declarations of policy. Much, indeed, of value in regard to the state of mind of all our Allies could be gleaned by carefully winnowing the speeches of their representatives, and had the compiler assisted us better in this process we should have appreciated his book more. Its chief worth would have been that it made easily

accessible and inspiring the statements of the commissioners, but this the author has not fully succeeded in doing.

. Index and illustrations are both lacking. The former we should look for in a serious production, the latter in a popular one. The grammatical and typographical errors (p. 335, line 25; p. 337, line 26, etc.) might perhaps be expected from the sources used.

A. I. A.

Jan Smuts: being a Character Sketch of Gen. the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., M.L.A., Minister of Defence, Union of South Africa. By N. Levi. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1917, pp. vi, 310, \$2.50.) This book is called a character sketch but it is really an excellent political biography. The author is, I take it, a Boer who has hardly forgotten the Jameson raid but is thoroughly committed to the English connection, although no Anglophile. "We have been going very fast in South Africa", Smuts once said. It has been a progress marked by bitter controversy and Smuts has been in the midst of it. His campaigns, his addresses, his political programmes and their effect upon the public, upon his party and the opposition, these are the matters of the biography. The author uses speeches and the press comments upon them in such a way as to bring out the strength and weakness of this great South African and does it so deftly that one scarcely realizes where praise ends and blame begins. If his account is chronological, he never forgets that he is attempting to explain Smuts, the political Smuts in particular. Boswell was not more interested in Doctor Johnson. He makes a good case for Smuts, but the passing months prove increasingly that a good case can be made.

It is a pity that he takes so much for granted. Familiar himself with the intricacies of South African politics, he is too sure that his many allusions will be understood. He might well at several points have made an analysis of party groupings—for which he is qualified as few men. To test his accuracy would be impossible short of London or Pretoria. His sources are the South African newspapers—he has not overlooked the cartoons—and a close personal acquaintance with Jan Smuts. But his pages evidence such restraint, he is so dispassionate in dealing with controversial matters, where he must have earnest convictions, he has used so many materials where he might have been tempted to write from memory, that one gains confidence in him.

The work gives one the flavor of South Africa. It is not only the racy English idiom enlivened with fresh South African phrases, nor the imagination that loves to play with odd figures of speech drawn from the author's own experience, and plays with them like a Meredith, sometimes possibly too daringly; it is the insight into the Boers, the sympathetic insight of a man who has seen a wider world only to estimate his own better. Few men in their lifetimes have been so fortunate in their biographers as General Smuts.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

The Rebirth of Russia. By Isaac F. Marcossou. (New York, John Lane Company, 1917, pp. xvi, 208, \$1.25.) True to its "Foreword", this volume is "frankly journalistic", and has no "serious historic pretensions". It is one of the many appearing and yet to appear, no doubt, upon this momentous theme. Unfortunately for the writer, especially in a journalistic narrative, he did not reach Petrograd till after the "Great Upheaval" was an accomplished fact, when he "found the capital delirious with freedom". He was obliged to accept from others the narration of the events of those long, dark, uncertain days, the prelude of the Revolution, as well as of the Revolution itself, and in contrast with other journalists living on the spot was in this respect at a great disadvantage. Such a journalist would not have misjudged, for instance, the amount of revolutionary sentiment and the freedom with which it was expressed in Petrograd just prior to the outbreak, as is to be seen on page 35 *et seq.* in this volume. There are a few other inaccuracies which may be set down just as probably to misprint, as for instance "Arch-Protagonist" on page 22, where it is likely the opposite was intended.

Those who have followed these absorbing events in the press from day to day—and who has not?—will be especially grateful for a more rationalized and consecutive account in book form than the daily press could possibly afford. This volume makes it easier to comprehend the existence of German influence at court, and the means of accomplishing its purpose. While one cannot, without a knowledge of the Russian psychology, comprehend the establishment of the dual government, the abolition of the death penalty in the army, the dismissal of their most valued and trusted leaders in the midst of war, and the deliberation with which they set about the well-nigh impossible task of constructing a new and untried form of government during such a crisis, the turmoil is at least fascinating, and the narration thereof, spite of our impatience with their inaction, is most thankfully received.

The reader has reason to be grateful to this volume also for the pen portraits of the really great men who have come to the front in this world drama, especially Miliukov, Rodzianko, Lvov, and Gutchkov, and other members of the first provisional government. His characterization of Kerensky as "a great leader" does not seem to be borne out by his account of the man, nor are we ready to say yet that this will be the verdict of history. We seem to be still waiting for the great leader, six months after the emergence of Kerensky and the Bolsheviki with whom he must be always associated.

This sentence in the opening paragraph of the concluding chapter carries a much-needed and well-deserved assurance to this side of the water: "A people who could show restraint when a long and poignant past cried out for vengeance are capable of still greater things."

J. E. CONNER.

The American Indians North of Mexico. By W. H. Miner. (Cambridge, University Press, 1917, pp. xi, 169, \$1.00.) Specialists are so seldom willing to devote any attention to the production of popular works that attempts on the part of non-professionals to meet the need for such publications should be treated leniently. In the present instance we are able to be more than lenient because Mr. Miner has been well advised in his choice of authorities and has escaped most of the pitfalls into which other would-be popular writers frequently fall. As he has compressed his treatment into 169 small pages it is apparent that—although he has confined himself to that part of America north of Mexico—all that is attempted is a popular primer, the merest taste of the subject, something to give the lay reader a little glimpse into the lives of those peoples who preceded us in the occupation of the western continent; and it must be viewed only in that light.

A work of this kind might be handled either in a series of general discussions of the material culture, sociology, mythology, and so on, of the peoples of the area taken as a whole, or in the form of a bundle of specific descriptions of certain selected tribes. Mr. Miner, however, has chosen a middle course. After a brief introduction in which he outlines the physiographic background of American Indian life, he begins the main part of his task with a short chapter in which certain "General Facts" regarding the origin and distribution of the Indians are set forth, and follows it with a longer account of Indian Sociology. At this point he suddenly shifts to the specific method in discussions of the Plains Indians and the Indians of the Southwest, but in his final chapter on Indian Mythology he reverts to the generalizing method. Some notes, a very good bibliography, and an adequate index close the volume.

While a methodological mixture of the above kind in a work of this character has much to recommend it, it would have been better had the specific narratives been appended to the general discussion instead of being sandwiched into the middle of it. The former would also have been improved considerably by a chapter on material culture and economic life. Yet with all this, and in spite of occasional errors and some awkwardness in expression, Mr. Miner has produced a very readable booklet which may be used by the lay inquirer with comparative safety.

JOHN R. SWANTON.

Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship Education in Colonial New England and New York. By Robert Francis Seybolt, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Education in the University of Wisconsin. [Teachers College, Columbia University Contributions to Education, no. 85.] (New York, Teachers College, 1917, pp. 121, \$1.00.) The title reveals accurately the character of the book. After an introductory chapter on English apprenticeship, Professor Seybolt traces from such records as laws, indentures, and wills, the development of the institution in colonial New England and New York. He emphasizes apprenticeship not so much

as training for a trade but as a means for providing a general elementary education. His main contention is that apprenticeship was "the most fundamental educational institution of the period" (p. 22).

The first chapter is written with apparent care and fortified with many references to sources. But it furnishes no real contribution to historical knowledge; all the points emphasized have been covered by other writers. Of specific assertions one at least may be called in question: the statement that by 1400 apprenticeship "was practised by most guilds, and required by most towns" (p. 4). The evidence furnished, drawn chiefly from London records, certainly fails to substantiate this statement.

Succeeding chapters, more valuable in content, are inferior in style. Not only is the writing heavy, but it is diffuse and involved. Oft-quoted indentures weary with their sameness (see pp. 29, 34, 58-59, 88-89, and appendix A). Certain material in the text should have been condensed, put in the foot-notes, or omitted. Failure to summarize important points confuses the reader.

From a winding and thorny path, however, Professor Seybolt finally comes into the Promised Land. In the last and best chapter his findings emerge from the obscurity of muddy style. He brings out the significance of the Massachusetts Bay Act of 1642, a departure from English precedent, "the first compulsory education law in America" (p. 105). He shows how the example of Massachusetts in making masters responsible for the elementary education of their apprentices, either personally or through local schools, was followed in other colonies. It may indeed be questioned whether "the apprenticeship system took care of the entire problem of public elementary education during the colonial period" (p. 107); parents as well as masters had to provide instruction. But in general his conclusions are of real value not only to the specialist in the history of education but to the student of social and economic conditions in the colonies as well.

JONATHAN F. SCOTT.

The Life of Robert Hare, an American Chemist (1781-1858). By Edgar Fahs Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1917, pp. viii, 508, \$5.00.) Robert Hare was born in Philadelphia in 1781; he studied chemistry under Woodhouse at the University of Pennsylvania; in 1818 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for twenty-nine years; he died in 1858, eleven years after he gave up teaching. There are some points about Hare's career which appeal to the student of history and psychology. Hare was admittedly the best chemist of his day in America and he was a man who would have ranked high in any country at any time. In spite of that, his name is practically unknown to-day; and few people would know anything about him if it were not for this biography. Sometimes

a man ranks high among his contemporaries without ever doing anything striking which should be referred to by succeeding generations, but Hare was not of this type. When only twenty-one he invented the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe which gave the highest temperature then known and which is a regular piece of laboratory apparatus to-day. We might just as well call it the Hare blow-pipe as to speak of the Bunsen lamp and the Bunsen cell; but Bunsen's name has come down to us and Hare's has not. If Hare had been born in Germany, his name would be known to-day in connection with the blow-pipe. The difference seems to be that Bunsen had many students who published articles while Hare had very few.

Hare also invented two pieces of electrical apparatus, the calorimotor and the deflagrator, which were marked improvements over any batteries then in use and which enabled him to work at very high temperatures. In addition he built an enclosed electric furnace which was promptly forgotten and was re-invented many years later. Although a brilliant experimenter Hare did not succeed in doing anything which was wanted then. It was Davy who isolated sodium and potassium and it was Faraday who worked out Faraday's law. Hare did brilliant work with his electric furnace, making calcium carbide, graphite, etc.; but people were not interested in such things then. Hare was in many respects the precursor of Moissan, though a much more brilliant man than the latter. Moissan was born at the right time, however, and will be known for a long time on account of his electric furnace work, because his efforts have been followed up. Hare was born too early and his work led to nothing. If we call Moissan the Christopher Columbus of the electric furnace, we must call Hare the Leif Eriksen of the same.

While Hare will never receive the credit to which he is entitled, chemists are grateful to Provost Smith for putting on record, in so readable a fashion, the facts in regard to this forgotten American pioneer.

WILDER D. BANCROFT.

To Mexico with Scott: Letters of Captain E. Kirby Smith to his Wife. Prepared for the press by his daughter Emma Jerome Blackwood, with an introduction by R. M. Johnston. (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1917, pp. 225, \$1.25.) These letters from a fine officer of the regular army are a valuable addition to the first-hand literature of the Mexican War. The title is somewhat misleading, for one is almost half-way through the volume before Scott is overtaken, and the earlier part is not inferior in any way to the later. With the exception of the fighting at Monterey, which occurred while Captain Smith was absent on leave, all the striking incidents of Taylor's operations from the sojourn at Corpus Christi to the battle of Buena Vista are included, and we are given the only detailed account of Worth's unduly hurried march from Saltillo to "the Brazos". Under Scott the author fought at Vera

Cruz, but missed Cerro Gordo because of going on an expedition up Alvarado River, of which he gives the best account. His command was not at Contreras, but he distinguished himself at Churubusco; and at the next battle, Molino del Rey, he fell mortally wounded. Many subjects besides battles, however, are touched upon. One of the striking features of the letters is the writer's appreciation of beautiful scenery. On page 23 he speaks of the Nueces as "winding through the prairie like a blue ribbon carelessly thrown on a green robe", and many fine descriptive passages (*c. g.*, pp. 68, 74, 140, 210) remind us that professional soldiers are by no means mere fighters. Like other excellent officers the captain felt—and no doubt with justice—that honors did not always fall to the most deserved (p. 155), but was determined to do his duty in spite of that unpleasant fact. In his opinion of the volunteer forces also he concurred with other competent regulars, pronouncing them expensive, unruly, unreliable, though sometimes brave in battle, and too frequently a terror to the inhabitants—in all of which, minus a certain allowance for the regular army point of view, he was right. The reader of these, as of all other such documents, must ask himself here and there whether the writer was *in a position to know* the truth of what he believed and said, and by doing so will avoid accepting some errors. For example, it is stated (p. 132) that Santa Anna had his ministers with him at Cerro Gordo, and intended to negotiate, if beaten there. The author was not always able to give the correct spelling of Mexican names; some misprints can be found; and some accents are missing. *E. g.*, "Tamanlipas" is written for Tamaulipas (p. 22), "Tlacatalpin" for Tlacotalpam (p. 133), "Nopalucam" for Nopalucan (p. 160), "Mexicalingo" for Mexicaltzingo (p. 193) and "Peñon" for Peñón (p. 192). Professor R. M. Johnston contributes a handsome introduction.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

Old Roads out of Philadelphia. By John T. Faris. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1917, pp. xix, 327, \$4.00.) This book aptly compares the old roads leading from Philadelphia to the wings of a fan stretching out into the country to south and west and north. The topography of the country renders this inevitable. In early days of settlement the most of the Quakers and Germans were farmers and such roads were needed to convey produce to the city for consumption and shipment.

Near these roads residences and inns naturally were placed and a large number of these buildings remain in a good state of preservation. Some old inns have been converted into spacious dwelling houses, architects skillfully harmonizing old and new. Around many have grown up traditions of history and of personal experience dating back to colonial or revolutionary times. Brandywine, Valley Forge, Germantown, and others have a national significance.

The old simple architecture has been largely preserved and has set the style for many modern residences. The farmers' houses of the district within twenty-five miles of Philadelphia, of from 100 to 200 years ago, have been reproduced with many expensive variations in the suburban residences of wealthy Philadelphians. There is thus both in old and new an atmosphere of the past along these roads which is easily noticeable. Often out of sight however, on side roads and in beautiful valleys, are old farmhouses which date back to 1700 or thereabouts. These have been improved by each generation by additions to buildings or planting which reveal the fact that these homesteads, coming down by will from father to son from the days of William Penn, have been the homes of a body of hereditary yeomen almost unknown elsewhere in the country. The Civil War and the years which followed broke up this succession in many cases, but the houses still remain.

So far as relates to the eleven roads and their surroundings, Mr. Faris has done his work well. The writer of this review has lived in part of this territory since his boyhood and can testify to the substantial accuracy and, in general, the judiciousness of the selection of material for his descriptions. There are some omissions which individuals locally interested may regret, but such will be reassured by the new matter drawn from wide sources of which they have probably not before heard.

The book is of interest to Philadelphia antiquarians and residents of the country described and the publishers have made a handsome volume.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

The History of the Jews in Richmond from 1769 to 1917. By Herbert T. Ezekiel and Gaston Lichtenstein. (Richmond, Va., Herbert T. Ezekiel, 1917, pp. 374, \$3.00.) In its peculiar and narrowly limited field, this book is a work of very great excellence. Local histories, and especially local histories dealing with certain classes or races, are prone to jump at conclusions and to show little of the scientific historical spirit. From such a fault the history under consideration is refreshingly free. It is based on an examination of the Richmond city archives, most careful and exhaustive, on books, on newspapers, and on the statements of living witnesses of character and credibility. A book of the sort makes one feel that the lives of men are not so entirely writ in water, so evanescent, as they sometimes seem to be, for in the moderate compass of a single volume, the authors have presented the lives of all the Hebrews of any note at all who have been connected with Richmond. Jews have played a prominent part in the life of the city from its very inception; among the first business men who came to turn the insignificant village of Revolutionary times into the trading town of the nineteenth century were a number of Hebrews. Several of them rose to wealth and distinction. And since the early period, men of note like Sir Moses Montefiore and Sir Moses Ezekiel have lived and worked in

Richmond, not to mention the famous lawyer and statesman, Judah P. Benjamin, who, of course, directed the Confederate foreign policy from this city. And there are scores of other men and of women in the pages of the history who have left their mark on the community. The authors, imbued with a high ideal of historical accuracy, have left no labor unspared to make their work complete, and a good deal of matter which is of value in throwing light on general social and business conditions in Richmond has been included. One feature of interest is a list of Confederate soldiers of Hebrew blood who entered service from Richmond or who were connected with the city in after life. The part played by Jews in the military and civil concerns of Richmond all through the nineteenth century is given in great detail, as well as the history of the various synagogues, a matter of less interest to the general reader. Mr. Lichtenstein, who largely conducted the research, is a North Carolinian and the author of a number of good papers on the early history of his state. Mr. Ezekiel, the co-author, a newspaper man of experience, has put the book in a readable style which is to be highly commended. All in all, the work might serve as a model for this particular kind of history writing.

H. J. ECKENRODE.

Economic and Social History of Chowan County, North Carolina, 1880-1915. By W. Scott Boyce, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Economics in the Connecticut College for Women. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University, vol. LXXVI., no. 1.] (New York, Columbia University, 1917, pp. 293, \$2.50.) In this volume Dr. Boyce portrays the life and customs of Chowan County in 1880 and in 1915; sets forth "the main causes of the remarkable economic and social changes" which took place between those dates; and points out the "principal factors" which so long delayed the economic development of a region of such "enormous possibilities". He treats his subject under four general heads: (I.) Elements of Economic and Social Life; (II.) Development of Economic Life; (III.) Development of Social Life; (IV.) Conclusions; to which he appends twenty-four statistical tables. The various phases of the subject—agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, lumbering, communication and transportation, labor and wages, education, sanitation and hygiene, religion, social customs—are all discussed with the intimate knowledge derived from personal association and close observation. The author is at his best in describing social customs, though at times multiplicity of details obscures the picture; perhaps, however, this is unavoidable. His statements of facts are generally accurate, but it is doubtful, to say the least, whether there can be found in Chowan County any woman who thinks that "any useful work whatsoever ill befits a lady" (pp. 153, 256); whether "Drinking in those days [1880] was a mark of gentility" (p. 197). Nor are the author's conclusions always convincing. The lack of ready capital,

for instance, certainly played a larger part in the economic conditions of Chowan County in 1880, than the author seems disposed to concede; the conclusion that the "time-system", which he so justly condemns, is "the child of slavery" (pp. 251-252) is certainly open to discussion. Again, the conclusion that negro women are withdrawing from domestic service because they have "absolutely no protection from being grossly insulted" by white men, that "the more educated and refined she [the negro woman] is, the greater the efforts made by white men to seduce her" (pp. 153-154), is so far from being justified by the facts that one can scarcely exercise proper self-restraint in referring to it. Improved economic conditions, which enable negro men to support their wives and daughters, who are thus able to devote themselves to their own families and domestic affairs, and these alone, are responsible for the withdrawal of negro women from the domestic service of white families.

In spite, however, of these and a few minor faults, such as occasional flippancy in treatment and the use of slang expressions (*e. g.*, "local sheet" for local newspaper, p. 187; "an eighteen-year-old" for a blushing bride, p. 189), Dr. Boyce has produced an interesting and illuminating work, characterized by painstaking care in the collection of data and, generally, sympathetic understanding in interpretation.

R. D. W. CONNOR.

Applied History. Edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh. Volume III. *Statute Law-Making in Iowa.* (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1916, pp. xviii, 718, \$3.00.) This is a co-operative work, composed of the following monographs: History and Organization of the Legislature in Iowa, by John E. Briggs; Law-making Powers of the Legislature in Iowa, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh; Methods of Statute Law-making in Iowa, by O. K. Patton; Form and Language of Statutes in Iowa, by Jacob Van der Zee; Codification of Statute Law in Iowa, by Dan E. Clark; Interpretation and Construction of Statutes in Iowa, by O. K. Patton; the Drafting of Statutes, by Jacob Van der Zee; the Committee System, by Frank E. Horack; and Some Abuses connected with Statute Law-making, by Ivan L. Pollock.

The book constitutes a complete review of legislative organization and operation in Iowa, and is the first comprehensive study of a state legislature, although too little attention is given to the governor's share in legislation. The monographs maintain a high standard of excellence, although one feels that some of them have been written rather from printed records than from first-hand observation of legislative activities. The first monograph in the volume, that devoted to the history and organization of the legislature, contains much useful information but reads in places more like a catalogue than a treatise.

Dr. Van der Zee's study of the form and language of statutes in Iowa is especially well done, and gives useful illustrations of practices common to all state legislatures. To the reviewer Dr. Horack's study of the committee system is also of distinct interest.

A study such as that in the volume under review has the merit of giving the facts in detail upon a specific problem, but it has the disadvantage of viewing the local situation with too little reference to similar problems presenting themselves elsewhere. A broader view, for example, would probably have led to a less hostile view of sub-committees (p. 564). An erroneous statement is made regarding the extent of the powers of state governors to veto items in appropriation bills (p. 652). One to some extent familiar with Illinois legislative developments in recent years may perhaps be permitted to question the statement that legislative blackmail is prevalent in Illinois (p. 651).

A History of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from its Organization in 1844 to the Present. By Rev. H. N. Herrick, D.D., and William Warren Sweet, Professor of History in DePauw University. (Indianapolis, W. K. Stewart Company, 1917, pp. 363, xii, \$2.50.) This work was projected by the Rev. Horace N. Herrick of North Indiana Conference in 1910. He was able to give five years to collecting material, which he did with marvellous industry and intelligence. Dr. Herrick died in 1915, whereupon the work of digesting this material and of preparing it for publication was committed to Professor William W. Sweet, of DePauw University, a practical writer of history with special knowledge of Methodist matters. The outcome is a worthy memorial of a great religious movement; and a significant contribution to the social history of a sovereign state. There were Methodist itinerants in what is now the state of Indiana as early as 1801. The first organized pastoral charge, however, dates from 1807. It is estimated that the entire Methodist following at that time, so far as membership lists made record, did not exceed twenty souls. What there was of supervision for the small and scattered Methodism in Indiana was given by the stronger organizations in Kentucky and Illinois.

The growth of the church was rapid. In 1832 the membership is reported at 20,000 and Indiana Conference was organized. In 1844 this conference, with a membership of 67,000, was divided into the Indiana Conference and North Indiana Conference, the latter beginning its history with a membership of 28,000. In 1916 this last named single conference reported a membership of 88,000, while the total Methodist membership in the state is reported at 262,000. Moreover, the religious movement was supplemented by educational and philanthropic enterprises which have served to extend the influence of the denomination far beyond denominational lines; DePauw University, for instance, which now has over seven hundred students and over one million dollars worth of property; and the Methodist Hospital of Indianapolis, which receives patients regardless of denominational affiliation.

Professor Sweet shows in a most convincing way the intimate bearings of religion upon social movements, notably those dealing with the abolition of the slave-trade and of the liquor traffic. He notes also the

influence of the "Gas Boom" of 1888, which in its earlier stages promoted a hectic prosperity and, in its later stages, a deep depression alike of religious and of all other enterprise. There are interesting and instructive passages dealing with the attitude of the church towards amusements and church music. It seems inconceivable to us in this day that an otherwise progressive and cultivated church should object to the use of the organ in public worship, but in the earlier day even so eminent an apostle as Peter Cartwright bitterly opposed what he termed "high-toned" music. As late as 1870, when the annual conference was in session at Kokomo, the anti-organ agitators filled the organ with pepper which set the choir and congregation to sneezing and coughing as soon as the organ was started. Not the least useful function of this interesting and comprehensive study is the light it sheds upon the manners, customs, prejudices, and enthusiasms of our immediate forebears.

CHARLES M. STUART.

Reminiscences. By William Fletcher King. (New York and Cincinnati, the Abingdon Press, 1915, pp. 716, \$2.50.) This bulky volume of reminiscences is by the president emeritus of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. He became a teacher in this college in 1862, and continued in active service until 1908, serving from 1865 as its president. His career as a college president thus covered a period of forty-three years, one of the longest on record. At the ripe age of eighty-two he set about writing his reminiscences, urged by his friends to the task. The book follows the simple chronological order, starting with Ancestors and Childhood, and ending with a Cruise around the World. There are thirty-four chapters in all.

Naturally the casual reader would hardly be interested in a number of the more personal chapters, but to the graduate of Cornell College, or to an acquaintance of the author it would prove a fascinating book. There are, however, several chapters which deserve to be classed as historical material. The author was born in a frontier community in Ohio, and his description of the neighborhood in which he spent his boyhood and youth are both interesting and instructive. Most of the original settlers were still living, during his boyhood, and he had thus the opportunity of hearing at first hand the tales of the hardships and adventures attending the settlement of a frontier community. He gives considerable space to the country school, which he attended, and to the text-books used, as well as to a description of the country church, and the part it played in the social life of the community.

The author spent the year 1853-1854 in the South, teaching in an academy in Tennessee, where he had an opportunity of observing the operation of the institution of slavery. Among his experiences while in the South was attendance upon a slave auction. Another opportunity of considerable interest, which came to him, was that of accompanying

Sherman's army in its march from Savannah northward through the Carolinas. The occasion of this visit to Sherman's army was to collect money from the Iowa troops toward a fund that was being provided by Cornell College to assist in the education of returned soldiers and their children. This scheme was approved by the officials of the state of Iowa, and the appeal met a hearty response from the Iowa troops, who subscribed nearly thirty thousand dollars toward the fund.

Among the other varied experiences of the author of this volume is the getting together of a fortune of some two hundred thousand dollars, largely through fortunate real-estate investments, which he has in recent years turned over, to the last penny, to the college to which he has devoted his long life.

W. W. SWEET.

El General Sucre. Por Carlos Pereyra. [Biblioteca de la Juventud Hispano-Americana.] (Madrid, Sociedad General Española de Librería [1917], pp. 303, 3.50 pesetas.) The text of this volume, the fourth in a series by the same author, is designed to tell the story of the life and times of Antonio José de Sucre to the youth of Hispanic America. The narrative is not so much an actual biography of that patriot as a collection of episodic sketches in which he appears less frequently than might be expected. In its preparation the author has used for the most part the standard lives of Sucre and some of the contemporary memoirs. Had he availed himself of the correspondence gathered by O'Leary, and centred attention upon the man himself, instead of upon his historical environment, a more intimate personal picture of Bolívar's great lieutenant would have been the outcome. Two of the appendixes, also, are rather irrelevant.